The Polynesian: PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT HONOLULU,

Hawaiian Islands.

Abraham Fornander, . . . Editor.

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Office in the East corner of ' Makee's Block,' on Kaahumann street, Honolulu, Draw Bills of Exchange on Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., New York; Henry A. Peirce, Esq., Boston; and Messrs. Morgan, Stone & Co., San Francisco. Will receive deposits,
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> THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Company, beg leave to inform the MARINE INSURANCE POLICIES

On cargo, freight and treasure to all parts of the world.
H. HACKFELD & CO. Honolulu, Aug. 21, 1861. 17-tf

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THE FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will commence on August 2d, 1862.

Young Ladies of every religious denomination will be admitted, provided it be previously agreed that they will conform to

the general regulations of the house.

The course of Education for Boarders will comprise Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Elecution, Arithmetic, Geography, use of Globes, History (sacred and profane), Chronology, Mythology, Logic, French and German Languages, Book-Keeping, Music (Vocal and Instrumental), Drawing, Painting, and all kinds of Fancy Needle-Work.

The Sisters being aware that all education is imperfect without the knowledge of the Law of God, will devote themselves with the most sedulous care, to the religious instruction of their Cathothem most sedulous care, to the religious instruction of the Cathothem with the most sedulous care, to the religious instruction of their Cathothem. the most sections care, to the religious instruction of their Catho-lic pupils, without neglecting to inculcate in the minds of the others the general principles of Christian morality. The most conscientious attention will be given to form their manners and to train them up to habits of order, neatness and industry. The diet will be wholesome and abundant. The health of the pupils will be the object of constant and ma-ternal solicitings, and at all times they will be under the impacti-

ternal solicitude, and at all times they will be under the immediate superintendance of their teachers. TERMS. BOARD & TUITION, per Quarter of Twelve Weeks, \$45. Music, Drawing, Painting, German Language, and Artificial

Flowers, will form extra charges.

Flowers, will form extra charges.

No extra charge for the French Language.

Payments to be made quarterly in advance. Persons residing at a distance are requested to have a responsible agent in the city No reduction made in case of children being withdrawn before

Tuesdays and Saturdays will be the appointed days for parents to visit their children.
On the first Saturday of each month the Boarders will be alon the brat Saturday of each month the Boarders with the lowed to go out with their parents or guardians, but never with any other, without a written permission from said parents or guardians. They must return to the establishment before 6 o'clock, P. M., the same day. Postage, stationery, washing and mending, Doctor's fees and medicines, will be chargeable to the parents.

For further particulars, application may be made to Sister

Манта Јозирна. REPORT OF Awards rendered to konohikis by the Minis-ter of the Interior unto the 30th of June 1862, in accordance with an Act passed 24th August, 1860, entitled "An Act for the relief of certain konohikis who failed to obtain their awards from relief of certain konohikis who failed to obtain their awards from

Interior Office, July 1st, 1862. For Sale. T THIS OFFICE-Counting House Almanac and Hawaiian Register.

the Land Commission, whose names appear in the division of lands from Kamehameha III., in the year 1848:

HONOLULU, SEPTEMBER 27, foreign Advertisements.

CHAS. WOLCOTT BEOOKS, W. FRANK LADD, EDWARD F HALL, CHAS. W. BROOKS & Co., Shipping and

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ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. -REFER TO-H. HACKFELD & CO., T. Spencer, Hilo.
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REGULAR DISPATCH LINE WINES & LIQUORS!

HONOLULU PACKETS Particular attention paid to forwarding and transhipment of

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New York, WM. T. COLEMAN & Co., IOHN H. ALDRICH, Esq., New Bedford. I. HOWLAND, Ju., & Co.Boston. Augusta, Me. CHARLES SCUPPER & CO.,.... San Francisco, Cal.

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GENERAL AGENTS HARODADI, JAPAN,

BEG TO INFORM OWNERS AND MASTERS OF SHIPS about to visit the port of Hakodadi, that they are prepared to take Consignments and do business on the usual terms.

By arrangements with Home Insurance Offices, Messrs.

FLETCHER & CO. can take risks on Oil, or other shipments of

Hakodadi, Yesso, Japan, 4th July, 1859. CHARLES BREWER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Boston, U. S. Referto R. W. Wood and C. BREWER 2D.

WM. FAULKNER & SON, 131 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, GENT FOR JAMES CONNER & SONS, U. S. A Type Foundry, and Dealers in all kinds of Printing Materials.

Printers will find it to their advantage to call on us beore purchasing.

On Sale:

EX RECENT ARRIVALS

THE FOLLOWING CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF GROCER-Fresh apples do quinces do peaches, do Pears Sardines French capers English pickles pie fruits Raspberry jam do Cranberry jam sauces Strawberry do, &c, &c, &c. French mustard Mince meats Sweet savory Tins of water, butter, sugar Summer savory oyster, soda and wine crack Curry powder Ground cassia Smoked hamz do black pepper do herrings Best Golong tea Pimento Ground cloves Preserved salmon Crushed sugar S. C. Soda

always on hand. BARRELS ONLY ON HAND

PACKED BY E. KRULL, at Kealia.

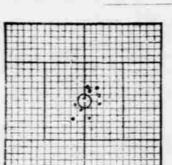
Vos HOLT & HEUCK, Corner Fort and Merchant streets.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT THE privilege of gathering Pulu, Fungus and Arrowroot on all the Government lands on the Island of Hawaii (with the exception of those lands with the exception of those lands which may be sold or leased during the con-tinuation of this privilege), has been this day granted to Mr C. L KAMEHAMEHA. Home Department, 30th July, 1859.

foreign Advertisements.

AMMUNITION.



TARGET 12 FEET SQUARE. shooting at 100 yards, with

ELEY'S ENFIELD

Eley's Ammunition OF EVERY DESCRIPTION For Sporting or Military Purposes. DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps,

Felt Wadding to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cart-ridges for killing game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Riffes. Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield's Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's and other Breech Loaders. Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from Soft Refined Lead ELEY BROS., Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W. C. WHOLESALE ONLY.

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Pamphlets, Illustrated Newspapers, Magazines. Music, Old Books, &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to re-Binding old and choice Books, Mr. V. having had many years experience in Book-Binding in all its branches, hopes to receive a share of the business required islands, should be accompanied with is to the style; and if the work is to usly bound, a sample volume should be particular directly at the Book Store of H. M. Whitney.



his other business, he will here after carry on the BUSINESS!

In all its various branches, and others. requests a share of public patronage.

EX ORIENTAL! JUST RECEIVED!

And for sale by the Undersigned Cases Malcon Tobacco, 10s, 113 lbs each, Boxes "Mary & Jane," do 5s, 23 "
"Moore" do 3 lbs, 23 " "Hydromel" " "Piccolomini"
" "M. Rae" MELCHERS & CO.

Wanted. 10,000 LBS. TAMARINDS .-- The sub-FREDERICK HORNE

HHDS. BASS' DRAUGHT ALE, of superior quali-Bass' bottled Ale, in quarts; Superior Claret, in casks and cases; Superior Holland Gin in stone jars and bottles, For sale by H. HACKFELD & CO.

Firewood! Firewood!! FOR SALE at very reasonable rates, at MELCHERS & Co.

Notice!

\$50 REWARD! CIFTY DOLLARS Reward will be paid to any

I' person giving such information as will lead to the convic-tion of the owner or owners of the dogs that destroyed a large number of sheep at Kohaia, belonging to the Waimea Grazing and Agricultural Company; and at y person found trespassing upon any of the pili lands from Pahinahina to Lamaloloa, N. Kohala, or upon any of the lands of said Company, will be be treated as estrays, and the owners sued according to law. All persons having stock of any kind upon any of the Compa ny's lands, will have permission to remove the same until Au-gust 1, 1862, after which date all stock will be held as estrays. Said permission must be in writing and signed by the Manager of the Company.

PRANCIS SPENCER,

Manager W. G. and A. Co.

1923 ger of the Company.

Puuloa, Hawari, July 14, 1862.

Jan. 24, 1858.

Interior Office, L. KAMEHAMEHA.

NOTICE!

THE undersigned beg to inform their friends that they have established a branch of their house at VICTORIA, V. I., under the management of Mr. Henry Rhodes and under the style of JANION & GREEN, for the transaction of a

The Polynesian.

Polynesian Languages-

The following Essay on the Polynesian languages, was written by Dr. J. Rae, of Hana, Maui, author of "Political Principles," etc., etc., and addressed to His Excellency R. C. Wyllie, by whose permission we now publish it .- ED. POLYNESIAN.

HANA, MAUI, March, 1862.

To His Excellency R. C. Wyllie, Esq., &c., &c., &c. MY DEAR SIR :- I wish to give you a very brief sketch of what I have been doing about the Hawaiian, or, rather, the Polynesian language, in its connections with language in general, and with the

Asio-European languages in particular. My motive for this is two-fold : First, I know the subject, as connected with our Insular Kingdom, is of itself of interest to you, and also that the kindly feeling you have for myself will make you anxious to know what I have accomplished already, and what I expect or hope to accomplish, in an inquiry, the importance of which cannot be doubted. The second is, that it has more than once already happened to me, to have reached important and brilliant discoveries, and that, while waiting to follow up their details, some blast of adverse fortune, hurrying me to other scenes, has prevented my attaining that fullness of proof I desired, and I have seen what I had treasured up taken, as it were piecemeal, out of my hands, by those who were more propitiously circum-

stanced than I The briefness to which I must necessarily confine myself must, I am aware, prevent you from seizing altogether my thoughts, but you will be able to gather something of what I believe I have attained to, and something of what I think it, to say the least, very probable, I may presently reach; and should death, or some other mischange overtake me, what I write to you may serve as a record of the things really done by me in this matter. Without farther preface I commence.

There are two in quiries running parallel to each other and having intimate relations, but which are capable of being separated. The first of these is, from whence did the Polynesian race come, and at what period of the world's history did they take possession of these islands? The second, what is the nature of their language;

other tongues? mother of Nations. Her vast dimensions, her generally warm, yet varied, climate, and the original fertility of her soil, even yet but partially exhausted, mark her out as such; all recorded history assigns her this honor; ethnological inquiries prove it. How many distinct civilizations may have arisen there, how many may have either partially or wholly dominated over, and nearly, or perhaps altogether, extinguished preceding civilizations, we know not, nor, at present at least, have the means of knowing. There is every reason however to believe, that they have been numerous. Everywhere we see traces of various races. Many questions here arise. I will only notice two. Ist. What has given rise to the various races, and has successively enabled one to dominate over the other? I answer, a main cause has been the progress of invention. We, for instance, the dominant civilization of the day, may be said to be a steam-using people. We have been so for only half a century, yet what superiority has it given, is it giving, and will it give us? and how much (if other and still more important inventions do not come into play) will it alone change us in two or three centuries? I shall take another example. What steam is doing to and for us, the taming and domesticating of sheep, cattle and horses, must have done for those who first subjugated them. We may see this in North America. The Indians who have troops of horses are essentially different, and altogether superior, to the Indians of two or three centuries since; live in greater comfort, are gathered together in larger bodies, and are far more formidable. We see the same in Africa, where the black Caffres and other herding races rise greatly above the original Negro both bodily and mentally. There are very many facts going to prove that this was a cause

races, and enabling them to subdue and extinguish This succession of race to race seems to have been one of the main causes of the progress of mankindthe superior always overcoming the inferior, and either absorbing or exterminating it. It (the superior) has then gone on, by its own proper force, gathering new powers as it advanced, until some internal disease attacking it, it became either stationary or retrograded, and was in turn subjugated, and sank under the advance of some people having more of the elements of vigorous social life within them. It may be thought that Asia itself is opposed to this theory, showing in the main, with the exception of China, only as it were the residua of numerous peoples once powerful and prosperous, but now prostrate, imbecile, without the energy to advance a single step. In reality it is strikingly exemplative of its correctness. Look at the facts: Geographically as we look on the map, Europe seems, and really is, but a part, and a small part, of Asia-a little northern nook, outshotten from that great continent. Some three or four thousand years since, our ancestors, Celts and Germans, pressed probably by the redundant population of their native Asiatic seats, begun to move into this Europe, and take possession of that hitherto neglected region. Necessity, that severe but excellent school-mistress, taught them many things in their northern advance; for, to en-

counter and overcome difficulties, gives strength to nations as to individuals. The sterner the trial the greater the vigor. Accordingly, the farther north the stronger the men. The northmen, or Normans, have given Kings and Nobles to almost all Europe. That force and strength, and vigor of character, which we thus acquired, now renders us the dominant race of the whole globe, and as such we are spreading ourselves over all its more inviting parts, over Central Asia among the rest. There seems at present every probability that, in two or three centuries, all that region will be possessed by the Anglo-Saxon, and perhaps other European men, the pure blood occupying the higher, more cool, and healthy parts, a mixed race the lower and hotter portions; and that prosecuted. All dogs found upon any of our sheep runs will be possened or shot, and any cattle, horses, sheep or goats will things giving a new fashion to society and obliterating the ancient forms. But in doing all this, we shall only be returning to, and repossessing our ancient seats; we shall be but enseting on a grander scale, one scene of the great drama of human progress, of which many similar have preceded, and others may possibly follow,

Some such change was probably wrought on the WHEREAS THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN INFORMED on cation of cattle. When these began to multiply and Fresh raisins
do currants in tins
N.B. Fresh Island Butter and Ground Coffee
liways on hand.
H. McINTYRE.

WHEREAS THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN INFORMED on good authority that great irregularity exists in the taking and killing of the wild cattle on the mountains on Hawaii, belonging to His Majesty and to the Government, by parties who claim or pretend to claim right under bills of sale from His Majesty and the rich northern pastures, the abode before of the wandering hunter. At first they would exist as section of cattle. When these began to mutually and the rich northern pastures, the abode before of the wandering hunter. At first they would exist as section of cattle. When these began to mutually and the rich northern pastures, the abode before of the wandering hunter. At first they would exist as section of cattle. the herdsmen, to avoid which, as in the case of Abagents to guard the interests of His Majesty and of the Govern ment, and whereas all parties having legal claims on the said wild cattle have already had time sufficient, if they have used the herdsmen, to avoid which, as in the case of Abfine diligence to remove the same:

Now therefore, the undersigned hereby gives notice to all parties who purchased wild cattle running on the mountains on Hawaii, previous to the 1st day of January 1857, to remove the same if not already removed, on or before the 1st day of May next.

after which time, parties taking wild cattle will be prosecuted. for herdsmen are naturally, we may say necessarily, the fiercest of warriors. Ages of this sort of life would beget a numerous, vigorous, and werlike race

*"As the race of trees so is that of men." The analogy might be carried farther than Old Homer thought of, Nature scatters widely the seeds of life, and cach, whether of plant or under the style of JANION & GREEN, for the transaction of a general Commission business. Particular attention will be piad to consignments of Sandwich Island produce.

Honolulu, May 10, 1859.

BOUND VOLUMES.

BOUND VOLUMES.

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BOUND VOLUMES.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE "POLYNESIAN" FOR 1860-61 (Vol XVIII) for sale at this Office. Price \$6.

in the north, requiring only to be united under some able and ambitious chief, to pour down on the South, and stamp it with a new impress. I think there is evidence of such a revolution, or perhaps of a series of such revolutions having had place there.

is vanquished and overrun by another, or by its arts, where are we to expect to find traces or remnants of it? I answer, the new force always strikes at the rich central parts—at the heart of the Empire. The frag-mentary outer parts often remain untouched. Thus, there is no doubt that the Laps are the remnants of a race once occupying at least the Northern parts of Europe. They now, therefore, exist only on the outskirts of their ancient domain. The Celts came next, and once occupied the larger part of that continent. The Germans, including in the term both the Teutonic and Gothic divisions, came next, and, with the Ro-mans, subjugated the Celts. Where, now-a-days, do we find the Celts? In the uttermost borders, on the Westernmost shores of Ireland and Scotland. Classic and French literature and science have operated as a foreign force over the Teutons and Goths, in all the richer parts of Northern Europe. Where do the learned, now-a-days, go for the pure idiom as it was probably spoken in the time of Christ? To remote,

cold and barren Iceland. If, then, as there is reason to believe, these Islands were peopled by a race once dominating over a small, or great part of Asia, all analogy would lead us to conclude, that, while that race must there have been overrun, and its original characteristics crushed out by foreign forces and arts, they remained in these Islands very much in their primeval form. They must, it is true, have undergone some modifications, either greater

When Cook and his companions gave to the world their account of the condition of this new people, the conclusion to which men came was, not that they were savages, not that they were barbarians, but that they had a civiliz tion, though that civilization was rude. Guizot defines civilization as advance. That cannot

be accepted as a just definition, but we may with truth affirm that civilization, implying the practice of various arts, and these arts in their play on each other begetting new arts, and rudimentary sciences, there ought always in all civilizations, regarded only from this point of view, to be an onward progress. The want of it, therefore, marks a disease in the body politic, which nust ultimately bring on decay and death. It is natural for a tree to grow, and some we know have been growing for thousands of years. If it does not grow, t is because there is disease in the trunk, or roots, and decay is at last certain. So it is with man in society. He either advances or recedes.

Had the movement here been forward or backward? frequently sailed to all the kindred groups.

may conclude, with great probability, that such as were found existing here, had come to these Polynesian Islands with the original settlers, and hence we may draw some conclusions as to the time of the settlement. and the character of the people who formed it, and from that character as to their habitat. The arts in which these islanders excelled were fishing, navigation, irrigation. These would, I think, indicate that the parent stock had inhabited a warm climate, a country near the sea, and traversed by rivers. Again, there are some arts of which we find no trace here, which we can scarce suppose to have perished had they ever been introduced. First, written language. Had writing been known to the colonizing race, most assuredly that knowledge would have been kept up, if by none others, at least by the priests. Again, cattle. these been largely domesticated among the parent people at the colonizing period, I can conceive no cause

It is, indeed, impossible from these circumstances, to fix the exact epoch of the emigration, but it certainly must have been at a very remote antiquity It also must be allowed that the present Hindoostan has characters that would accord with the country indicated by the circumstances I have mentioned. There are many facts, which add to the probability of the supposition,

be maintained as a probable hypothesis: At a period antecedent to the invention of letters, civilization. That this deterioration, somewhat retarded by the intercourse of group with group, became more

apport it gives my suppositions. I propound this hypothesis, not as of itself being a matter of great consequence. Without something of more certain import, it were only one of curious speculation, or perhaps of unprofitable disputation. But ulation, or perhaps of unprofitable disputation. my investigations into the structure of the Polynesian anguage, and its connection with the Indo-Eu ongues, have led me to two discoveries, which, if their truth be allowed, must be granted to be of very great and decided importance. One of these implies that the original seat of the Polynesian race was in Central or Western Asia. I believe it will be found that all those ongues which we designate as the Indo-European languages have their true root and origin in the Polynesian language. I am certain that this is the case as regards the Greek and Sanscrit; I find reason to believe it to be so as to the Latin and other more modern tongues, in short, as to all European languages, old and young. The precise relation which these bear to it is not so easily traced, but it is that of filiation; they are not cognate. The Polynesian is parens, whither pater, avus,

Now, this, you will allow, is one of those discoveries which startle, and which are altogether so contrary to previous conceptions, that they are apt to be thrown side without looking at, as bearing on their very face the impress of ridiculous paradoxes. Had a race been found in Central Asia whose language was thought to have these pretensions, men would take up the inquiry as one connecting with their preconceptions. But to seek for a solution of the great problem in these, the uttermost parts of the earth, seems, at the first glance on it, to be an absurdity. The question is removed from the rank of absurd paradoxes, if it can be shown agether apart from the consideration of lanthat guage. are reasonable grounds to conclude that these people the remnants of a race inhabiting, in ancient days, some central point in Asia, and subsequently blotted out from the light of day, by the irru

tions of more warlike tribes. The second discovery which I believe I have made and with which the former is connected, is, that the study of the Polynesian language gives us the key to the original formation of language itself, and to its whole mechanism.

I commence with this latter. I can only give you the heads, mostly mere titles of what would require separate chapters.

 Man is an imitative animal, and all his arts have had their beginnings in this propensity.
 Language has its origin in the same source.
 We do not now make absolutely new words, but when we would express thoughts and feelings too deep for utterance by the common diction, we have recourse to neetry. The principles, therefore, guiding the creations of poesy, must have an analogy to those which guided the original inventors of language in creating names for things. These depend in part at least on the limitative propensity. Not to apeak of its imagery,

The other question is this: When one people or race

or less. Were these for the better or the worse?

what light does it throw on the original formation of I believe it had been retrograde, though slow, and language itself; and what connections has it with spread over many, many centuries. Many facts with As to the first; Asia is the acknowledged great I will refer to only one, viz., the decline of the art and which you are no doubt acquainted demonstrate this. practice of navigating long distances. It is quite clear from various circumstances and traditions, that, in the ancient times, the natives of these Hawaiian Islands When Capt. Cook arrived they had no canoes fitted for such If then, the arts had been in a declining state, we

that could have prevented their being brought here. The young could certainly have been transported.

that I pass by. It seems to me, therefore, that from the considerations which operated largely in Asia, in founding new alone which I have briefly stated, the following might

> antecedent also to the full and general domestication of cattle, there was a great people inhabiting some part of Asia, very probably Hindoostan, who, for those remote ages, had carried navigation to a pitch of great excel-lence. That this people colonized the Polynesian groups. That they were subjugated, and their nationality, langu ge and institutions obliterated by some other race, probably by one of shepherd warriors. That this revolution caused a complete break to the ntercourse of the islanders with their mother country, which, for purposes of trade and government had before been frequent; isolated them from the rest of the world, and gradually sank them lower in the scale of

rapid as that intercourse ceased, and was most marked

For the sake of brevity I omit to notice the fact of

n the smaller and more detached islands.

he irruption of a black race from the West, and the

roavus, abacus, or atavus.